Amendments to the Specification:

Please amend Title to the Invention as follows to System and Method For Redundant Data Transmission in a Time Division Duplex Data Frame.

Please amend the final paragraphs on page 10 and 13 of the specification as set forth below.

While Figure 2 illustrates a frame structure in the context of a cordless telephone base unit in a single-handset system, it is understood that the frame structure can be used by the associated cordless telephone handset by reversing the positions of the transmit periods 110, 111 and 112 with receive periods 114, 115 and 116, respectively. Such a system is depicted in Figure 4, where receive periods 210, 211 and 212 are analogous to receive periods 114, 115 and 116 in Figure 2. Similarly, in Figure 4 transmit periods 214, 215 and ~~116~~ 216 are analogous to transmit periods 110, 111 and 112 in Figure 2. Furthermore, the timing of the base and handset data frames are configured such that when the base unit transmits data during the primary and redundant transmit periods, the handset receives the transmitted data during the associated handset primary and redundant receive periods, respectively. Similarly, when the handset transmits data during the primary and redundant transmit periods, the base unit receives the transmitted data during the associated base unit primary and redundant receive periods, respectively.

Figure 6 illustrates a technique for controlling the diversity mode of operation for a wireless communications device operating according to the frame structure of Figure 2, whereby the mode of operation is dependent upon an operating condition. Specifically, the technique of Figure 6 forces a device into a diversity mode of operation when necessary to maintain adequate quality of the communications link. Data is received by a device, step 140, in a non-diverse

mode of operation, and the bit error rate ("BER") of received data is calculated, step 141. The BER is then compared to a predetermined threshold associated with the minimum desirable performance level, step 142. If the BER exceeds the threshold, such that the non-diverse mode of operation is unable to achieve the desired communications link quality, then the device transitions the communications link into a diverse mode of operation, such that subsequent data transmissions are received with time and frequency diversity. For example, in step 143, the device may transmit a command in the next frame requesting that the counterpart transmitter transition into a diverse transmission mode. If the BER is below the threshold, step 142, then the device continues operating in a non-diverse mode. Thus, when interference does not substantially degrade system performance, then bandwidth and power can be conserved by operating in a non-diverse mode and avoiding redundant transmission and reception of data packets. However, when interference is present, the system can readily transition to a diverse communications link to maintain high levels of system performance. While Figure 6 uses BER to control the diversity mode, other system parameters can also be used to determine the diversity mode.